The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Opening Day Among the Milliners.

COSTUMES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Grand Exhibitions of the Very Latest Styles.

While far and wide the throes of the financial earthquake that has desolated Wall street are felt, and while great houses that have braved the fury of many a storm in that ill-starred quarter, come crashing down one after the other, the realms of fashion are as serene and bright as if all was peace and plenty around them. For the last two days Broadway and Sixth avenue, those two great thoroughfares on which that ever-changing, often fantastic and never to be ignored creation of feminine fancy, the fashionable toilet, is to be seen in all its glories and extravagances, have presented a sight of almost carnival gaiety and excitement. Lines of carriages before the stately houses on the former street and struggling crowds on the sidewalks of the latter, where the stores contain everything from a frame building to a toothpick, from a ball dress to a paper of pins. Talk of impending disaster in any of those houses. The only complaints to be heard were from the overworked clerks and tired *modistes*, from whose cheeks rosy tints had long departed. And all day long surged the crowd, now pouring into one of those magnificent Broadway marts where everything is spick span new each season, and where every effort under the sun contributes towards the countless treasures of fashion spread out before the admiring gaze of the bedecked and over-wedged themselves into a solid mass into a Sixth avenue bazaar, that kaleidoscope of modern requirements, still revolves the pinwheel of fashion, with its flashing glories, which are being constantly repeated, and around it throng the votaries, eager for every novelty, which often proves to be some old friend in a new shape. No wailing cry over lost securities is heard there. Costumes for collaterals, mantuas for margins, barege and boas for bells and Brussels, and polonaise of cashmere for puts and calls, rule in those quarters.

The "Three Styles."

The most casual observer cannot fail to notice that at all seasons, and whatever the prevailing fashions may be, there are always three distinct classes of costumes in vogue.

Conspicuous alike by reason of their superior numbers and showiness are those worn for effect only. The most striking and *outre* designs of the season are taken, enlarged upon even to caricature, loaded with trimming and in every way rendered as pronounced as possible. The wearers, with no idea of taste or fitness, and less brains than taste, don them for the street, thus, at the same time, advertising their vanity and ignorance of the proprieties, and, in many cases, their want of some other place in which to display them.

Then there are the feeble imitations of the above worn by those who, with not sufficient courage to originate for themselves, will wear anything and everything, no matter how *outre* or unbecoming, just because *others do*, and because one short, dumpy figure attired in a style suitable only for a tall, slender one; and the result is anything but pleasing to the beholder, whatever it may be for the wearer.

The third, and, sad to say, by far the smallest class, comprise the quiet, lady-like and appropriate costumes which one meets with occasionally, and instinctively acknowledges the wearers to be ladies of taste. The prevailing fashion will most probably be modified to suit the style of figure and the purpose for which the costume is intended, and it matters not whether the material be rich or inexpensive there will be an individuality about it, a certain fitness and beauty which is sure to be appreciated by those whose opinion is worth having.

But simplicity, in street costumes at least, is at last becoming fashionable, and the signal demarcation noticeable this season between toilets and street costumes indicates a more refined taste, and proves that ladies are paying more attention than formerly to the nice distinctions which are intuitively understood by a lady of taste between the various styles of toilet and costumes and their appropriate uses. While toilets are stately, yet dressy in effect, a general simplicity and marked unobtrusiveness are noticeable in all costumes designed for the street. The fine qualities and subdued colors of the materials of the season precludes any display, but the designs for garments are much simpler than here before. In fact, were it not in many instances for the individuality imparted by the wearer to the leading garment, the effect of fashion on the street promenade would be too monotonous.

These facts were made apparent by a tour among the fashion emporiums, where the "openings" had attracted the throngs and where it was the fashion for once, though not less magnificent, had yielded more to taste than for many previous season.

Commencing with one of the leading houses, we take

A Peep at the Early Robes.

In the reception room, in which everything is blue, from the carpet and tasselled hangings to the piano cover and library, magnificent robes, the avant couriers of the season, were placed on exhibition. On a raised dais, fit for an empress, was a rich black silk dress *en train*, having but one skirt. Around the lower part of the skirt was a deep flounce of black silk and large puffings of the same extending to the waist. The full plaited front had rows of rich moss jet, caught on one side of the front, and looped very high on the opposite side. The Ninon is ornamented with revers on both back and front. A very pretty girl donned a showy customs of bonnet silk, with rows of gathered flounces in the very full skirts, an overskirt fitting close to the hips, apron front, with wide-beaded yak lace and insertion. Another costume had plaited ruchings in the neck and an abundance of passementerie. A carriage dress was trimmed with deep, beaded fringe and a skirt very full in the back. The basque corsage was of a novel pattern, with a Pompadour back and double-breasted front.

The Bonnet of the Period

was characterized by taste in style and richness in material. A black velvet, with a rolling brim, had jet butterflies in front and a long ostrich plume of ashes of rose color, a bunch of steel colored grapes and a rich pompon of dark hue. Another hat, of the same material and not unlike it in shape, was remarkable for the happy combination of shades in the willow-tipped ostrich plume of Nile green, and was trimmed with turquoise blue and dark currant velvet, an elaborate pompon and a jet rim. A third was a cottage bonnet, of the same material, over which circled an immense ostrich plume, tipped with willow. Olive and bronze grapes and leaves formed the front trimming. In it the old style of full face trimming was revived, but in a handsomer form, being an elegant wreath of half-blown roses, over which fell a fringe of jet.

Bonnets and round hats, in some of which natural and artificial roses were so skillfully combined as to defy a casual observer to tell the difference, attracted attention. The perfume of the natural flowers even was ingeniously imitated in the artificial by the art of the perfumer. One lovely bonnet of white arnous was trimmed with real point, blue silk Francaise, roses *au naturel*, with pompon aigrette and was a fac simile of the Mme. Recamier's *chapeaux celebres*. Another in the watered green, with rare antique lace, looking as if it might have belonged to our great grandmother, a proof of the ever-living influence of to-day's fashions, was regarded with curiosity. A bonnet with navy blue velvet was trimmed with flowers fresh from the hothouse, fruit and plumes, being also the gifts of nature. Around these were other handsome hats—one of black, trimmed with pink Oriental silk, sash and diamond crescent, in imitation of the Shah; another of black willow plumes, tipped with rosebuds, bearing the title of Czarina.

One house exhibited a bonnet, some what in the cottage shape, of a dark plum color, trimmed with velvet and silk twisted around the crown, falling gracefully at the back; a large ostrich feather of two shades of brown, confined by a large aigrette of the dark shade and small ostrich tips, completed this work of art. A Marie Antoinette hat was trimmed in the front with a large loops of black velvet with a bunch of grapes and vine leaves caught on one side, turquoise and pink bows at the back, a full bloom rose and a long trail of flowers. A young miss' hat of white felt was trimmed with white velvet and long ostrich feather and steel arrow.

The Torriani is a handsome bonnet of black velvet, the crown high, against which the trimming is made with black lace and a fine cut jet coronet is arranged in a particularly *distingue* manner. At the back a cluster of Malaga grapes and tinted satin leaves, surrounded by lace, completes the trimming.

The Isolena is an especially striking combination of a lovely shade of lavender with very dark purple. The bonnet has a rather high crown, with a puffed coronet, a cut steel ornament fastening a shaded tip at the right side, and a bunch of shaded yellow tulips and purple berries placed on the left near the back.

A bonnet from Mme. Vivot's, Paris, was in three shades of red and was handsomely trimmed with roses and a long ostrich plume, shad ed to match the hat. The inside trimming consisted of puffings of silk. Beside it was a pretty hat of navy blue velvet caught up on one side by a bunch of roses and trimmed around the crown with double box plaits, faced with light torquoise blue and finished with a handsome ostrich tip.

A noticeable bonnet is of bronzed brown gros de Suez and velvet, with a crown in melon puffs, a rolled brim, with broad reverses on the right side and a wreath of shaded bronze, pink and tea roses for the face trimmings.

The "Perfectly Lovely" in Hats.

A charming hat is the Piamonte, a deep, navy blue felt of a new shape, the crown a medium height, and the brim rolled very high. The trimming is in two extreme shades of blue gros de Suez—very light and very dark, the effect heightened by a large cut steel ornament at the side, fastening a cluster of blue ostrich tips, beneath which nestles a bunch of blush roses.

The Sylvia is an evening hat of light blue velvet, trimmed in an original manner with wild roses and pale lemon ostrich tips.

The Lucca is of gray felt, trimmed in two extreme shades of blue, exquisitely blended, the brim rolled high all around; a handsome cut steel buckle fastening, an ostrich plume, of the natural color, which is disposed over the crown and falls gracefully at the back.

The Marsel is also of gray felt, trimmed with dark olive, brown and bluish colors; the brim turned up very high at one side over a cluster of bluish roses and shaded ostrich tips arranged on the opposite side in a novel manner.

A group of eager faces hovered around a coquettish little hat designed for a young miss in her teens. It was of the Normandy shape and the trimming of the front consisted of beautiful tea roses, while around it were small tips caught in the back with loops of ribbon. The three shades of dark green of which the hat consisted were so nearly alike that it would be impossible to designate the exact difference, and yet each produced its own individual effect. The round hat, with a felt brim turned up on one side, was of a light shade of drab, with turquoise blue trimming, a long, shaded ostrich plume, moss roses and steel ornament.

At another house was a black velvet hat, with the usual broad, rolling brim. A quadruple shaded ostrich tip (Cachou mousse, rose, blue) adorned this hat. But everybody rushed towards an opera hat of the Marie Stuart pattern where was a full crown of fine silk. In front, of course, the usual black silk brim, yet the novelty comes in. Cut steel band, velvet front, multi form shaded ostrich tips, with an abundance of roses, shaded tips, and new trimmings.

The brim of another black velvet hat was caught up, or rather rolled up entirely at the back, and around it was a handsome trimming of ostrich tips to match. A small, rolled, plain front, Bandsome aigrette, flowers and autumn leaves, heavy loops of black velvet and pink gros grain completed this stylish work of art. Mourning hats in every conceivable style were there; also plumes of the most enticing description, in which half a dozen shades of the same color were sometimes skillfully combined, and bridal wreaths which might be worn at a royal wedding.

A bonnet of bronze velvet, cottage-like in shape, with double strings of bronze and pink, black lace trimmings, bronze bows, full blown rose, pink ostrich tips and jet steel ornaments, was placed side by side with a hat of paon blue, the brim of which was caught up on one side by a plume de cocq and natural ostrich tips. Three loops of gros grain ribbon to match; short bows, with black lace scarf overhanging the face; trimmings of handsome roses completed this jaunty-looking hat.

The Nilsson is a black chip hat of an entirely new shape, the brim rolled very high on the left and drooping at the right. The brim is lined with very light blue gros de Suez, and the rest of the trimming consists of rouleaux and bows of the silk, a large cut steel ornament on the left sustaining the brim, and a cluster of shaded light green and tea roses at the back. The entire effect—color, style and shape—is perfect.

The Limits of Woman's Mission.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

During our sojourn in Philadelphia we had the pleasure of listening to several of her noted clergy, all of whom, we think reflect credit upon the "City of Brotherly Love." About two weeks ago, while looking over the column of religious notices in the *Ledger*, one in particular arrested our attention. The *subject* was "The Limits of Woman's Mission;" and the speaker, no less a personage than the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore D. D., of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Nineteenth and Green streets. The subject thoroughly roused our curiosity, and we determined to hear for ourselves. And, you know, when a woman *wills*, she *generally* accomplishes what she undertakes. Having understood, from a friend who accompanied us, that the evening services were designed more especially for Missionary work, we thought the theme a good one. Without going into detail, relative to woman's duties, Dr. Mutchmore showed most conclusively that God had conferred the *highest* honor upon woman; and that she could not turn aside from the path, marked out for her by Infinite Wisdom, without doing violence to her nature and lessening her influence. He further stated, that all history would prove, that every *great* man had a *great* mother—that woman's mission was not a trifling one—that her mission was a *high* and *holy* one—that she was to be (under God) instrumental in the regeneration of the world. Can any of the warmest advocates of the political rights of woman claim or assert for her a more exalted mission—a nobler destiny? This mission, as we understood the speaker, would best be accomplished by woman's moving in the "*hemisphere*" which God and nature have appointed. Altogether, the discourse was just what is needed at the present time. The Doctor's style is unique, and his arguments are weighty; made doubly so by illustrations of such an original character, that we were forcibly reminded of a sign, which we saw in a shop window,—"*We are originalort, not imitators.*" It doesn't not take, as a wit once said of a certain divine, scores of his sermons to convey one idea! He is not afraid to reprove sin, and is a faithful expounder of God's word. We think the Alexander Church have reason to thank Providence for having given them such a Pastor.

FEMINA.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE FINANCES.

The Prospect Steadily Brightening.

The New York Stock Exchange to be Opened To-Morrow.

Comparative Stock Statement

The Export Trade Not Affected.

Meeting of Prominent Financiers in New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Some of the prominent financiers met last evening in the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, and after consultation relative to the present condition of financial and commercial affairs, adopted the following:

Resolved, That all our efforts should now be directed to the support of trade and commerce, and to promoting the greatest possible efficiency in carrying on the vast exchanges of commodities incident to our bountiful harvest.

Resolved, That we recommend to banks the maintenance of their union so happily begun, and earnestly request that it shall be supplemented by a joint resolution to discount freely commercial paper of undoubted character, which, on like occasions, in 1860 and 1861, so effectually and so promptly triumphed over the insane panic of those years.

Resolved, That we have undoubted confidence that the policy of a liberal discounting will immediately restore tranquility to the public mind as it did in the years above named, and thus bring to the coffers of the associated banks $13,000,000 of greenbacks paid out by the Government within the last few days in exchange for Government bonds, which are now hoarded by the saving banks and individuals.

The Prospect Steadily Brightening.

It is the opinion of persons conversant with financial movements that the prospect is steadily brightening. The banks and savings institutions are paying out money more freely to meet labor pay rolls, and the Government, it is stated, offers to prepay the November interest of over fourteen millions.

The Stock Exchange to be Opened on Tuesday.

It has been decided by the Governing Committee to open the Stock Exchange on Tuesday next. This action was precipitated by a resolution of the Clearing House authorizing an unlimited issue of loan certificates. Many were opposed to the opening of the Stock Exchange, but after the action of the Governors was made known there was a general acquiescence. The committee will, on Monday, adopt the same method in regard to the closing out of old contracts yet, unsettled, and no doubt give every small dealer time to turn around and make good his obligations. Outside quotations doubtless have had their influence in causing the re-opening of the Exchange, for on the street a man who has a contract to deliver stock under a panic feeling, could depress the entire shares of capital and make an unfair index of what the stock would be considered worth. It is urged that leniency be shown every member in need of it, and nearly all obligations can be met. No stocks should be sold out under that rule for many days, and in every way facility should be extended to members. Brokers made a satisfactory settlement of coupons to-day, and a successful clearing of 3,000 shares of Lake Shore by one of Vanderbilt's brokers advanced the price of that stock about 10 per cent, while the other stocks have generally risen from 3 to 9 per cent.

Comparative Stock Statements.

The following shows the prices current for leading stocks on Wednesday, September 17th, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street to-day:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 27
New York Central	160¼	66
Lake Shore	91	62
North Western	57⅛	37⅛
Rock Island	103⅛	83
Pacific Mail	41⅝	29
St. Paul	45¼	27
Western Union	89	55
Wabash	59⅛	41
Union Pacific	24⅛	19
Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛	24⅛

The following shows the prices current in the Chicago and Boston fire panics and those on the street to-day:

	Chicago Fire Panic.	Boston Fire Panic.	Present Time.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	84¼	89	86
Lake Shore	85½	83¼	67
Northwestern	51¾	77¾	38
Rock Island	94	101	83
Pacific Mail	40¼	81	29
Milwaukee & St. Paul	50¼	51	27
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	69¼	55
Wabash	53	64	41
Union Pacific	20¼	30⅜	19
Ohio & Mississippi	34¼	40	26

The prices given for to-day are the lowest made, and they are unreasonably low. There was a large advance on these prices when it was announced that the Stock Exchange would be opened on Tuesday.

Sales of Hypothecated Stocks.

At an auction of hypothecated stocks to-day the following sales were made: 96 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, 69; 166 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, 104@102¾@101; 100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad preferred, 60; 30 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, 80; 80 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 85¼; 100 shares Union Pacific Railroad, 19; 200 shares Pacific Railroad of Missouri, 30; 100 shares Atlantic & Pacific Railroad preferred, 15; 500 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railroad preferred, 62¼@61½; $9,000 Union Pacific land grant bonds, 63@64; $3,000 Union Pacific income 10 per cent. bonds, 53.

The offerings of Lake Shore and New York Central were withdrawn from sale.

The Export Trade.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by shippers in negotiating bills of exchange, the exports by different steamers to-day do not seem to be much less than the amount carried before the present financial crisis. The quantity of cotton shipped, however, is not as large as usual, and a large amount was received direct from southern ports and immediately transferred to Liverpool vessels. The managers of a few lines, in order to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but the general rate for wheat is still 13@14d, and a few shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers for

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. R. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
S. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 42f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

NOTHING new or exciting in the financial world Saturday. The panic is evidently over, and it is believed that this week will witness a return of regular business, without fear as to the safety of banking institutions.

THE New York *Tribune* is anxiously at work, just at present, to excite a gold panic, and we notice that gold took a flurry on Friday, the very day it published an editorial, in which by an outrageous garbling of figures, and assumption of run on the Treasury, it makes out that the Government will not have gold enough to pay the demands that will be made upon it within the next hundred days. Of course its statements will be proven incorrect by the first of January next.

AT several points in this State—Williamsport and Norristown, notably—the wealthy citizens, finding a disposition prevalent to make a run on their banks, stepped forward and guaranteed the depositors the amount of their deposits in sixty days, and at once all thought of withdrawing their moneys was abandoned. Fortunately the run on banks is over, and the financial stress is at an end. But such generous conduct is deserving of the highest praise whenever exhibited.

THE Monarchists in France claim a majority of twenty in the National Assembly, and affirm that a monarchy will be voted before November comes in. While this has seemed unlikely, yet it will only be following the accepted order of procedure in France. First a wild revolt, and terrible excesses under some name—Jacobin or Commune—then a provisional government, republic, monarchy—empire. The Republicans in the Assembly, it is said, are at last aroused to a sense of danger, just as they have been, when too late, so many times before.

WHERE there is territory to be had for the taking, commend us to England as the power likely to avail herself of the opportunity to enlarge her possessions. Her latest accession is valuable, being the island of New Guinea. The possession of this island, one of the largest in the world, teeming with every variety of mineral and vegetable product, occupied by three distinct races of men, numbering several millions, intersected in every direction by navigable rivers, and having every gradation of climate, is of more than ordinary importance, as it virtually gives to England the command of "the South Pacific and China seas, and must have a very important influence in augumenting her eastern commerce. The only country that now has a foothold in that region is Spain, which holds the Philippine Islands.

A CASE of breach of promise of marriage has just been decided in Brooklyn, which is certainly encouraging to young ladies whose affections have been trifled with. A lady, not very young, we imagine, sued Alexander Earle, a merchant, for breach of promise of marriage, and recovered $15,000. She admitted that he had not verbally promised to marry her, but had squeezed her hand, and by his courtesies, had led her to infer he intended marriage. The counsel for the defense held that inasmuch as there was no promise, there could be no breach of promise; but the Judge charged that actions were as potent as words, and so the jury found for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken and the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Court below. This means that gentlemen must be very decorous in their attentions to ladies, unless they mean to complete those courtesies by marriage.

THE new outburst of accusation against the Captain and Surgeon of the Polaris, in connection with the death of Captain Hall, demands that this entire subject receive careful investigation at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The second mate, who is with the rescued party now on their way to this country, strongly intimates that Hall was not properly dealt with, and that he believed himself poisoned. He also believed that the medical treatment bestowed on him was anything but proper. The significance of all this arises from the fact that it is a repetition, by another party, of the charges already intimated, and this without seeming collusion with those rescued from the ice floe. We have credited the Buddington party with not having wilfully deserted those on the ice floe, and this fact is apparently well established. But the allusions to Hall's death are too significant to be passed over without careful investigation.

THE visit of Victor Emmanuel to Vienna just at this time, and his call at Berlin, and the evidence that serious diplomatic conferences were held in both cities, is accepted by astute observers as indicating a triple alliance, whose immediate object is to keep France in check. It comes out that should the Legitimists gain the throne in France, they are involved in a compact of some kind looking to the restoration of Rome to the Pope, which is equivalent to compelling the Italian Government to give up its capital. It is also believed that the same influence which will compel this movement will also precipitate a war of revenge against Germany. Hence Victor Emmanuel prudently avails himself of the Exposition to visit Vienna, and by taking Berlin *en route* home, arrange any little diplomatic affairs he may have on hand. So far, so well. It is claimed, on the other hand, by Chambord, that if he succeeds to the throne, he will not make war on other powers. It is evident, however, that the surrounding governments deem prudence important in view of the probabilities.

CARL VOGT has not merely had an adventurous career, but one which has told on his health, as crime very generally does with those who practice it. From a youthful-looking person, he is said to have changed to an appearance of decrepitude. He evidently has suffered keenly from his variety of fortune. Three times has he been on the very brink of destruction, and as many times saved after he had forsaken all hope. Twice the detectives had him in a carriage on the way to the ocean steamer to take him to Belgium or Prussia for trial, and each time he was rescued with but a few moments to spare. First, Belgium made application for his delivery on the grounds of international comity, but the application was finally refused because there is no extradition treaty between the two countries. Then Prussia made the demand on the ground that Vogt was a subject of that kingdom, and the Court ordered the extradition; but the Secretary of State, on the opinion of the Attorney General, declined to issue the papers. At one time the prisoner was to be expelled from New York under an obsolete statute, and Governor Hoffman actually made the order. But he was rescued on a writ of *habeas corpus* as the officers were taking him to the steamer, and the statute was declared unconstitutional. He is now in prison, under a charge of theft.

THE Parliament of Newfoundland having been dissolved a general election will take place on the 8th of November, at which, among other things, the question of uniting the province with the Dominion of Canada will be settled. A few months ago, a sentiment favorable to annexation was growing steadily, but the Pacific Railway scandal has changed the current of opinion, and it is doubtful if a favorable vote can be obtained. As bad as anything else, is the admitted corruption practiced in the Dominion. The Toronto *Leader*, one of the ablest papers in Canada, in commenting upon this point says: "So far as the use of money at elections is concerned, it would be a hard matter to know which party spends the most. We know, and it is a notorious fact, that notwithstanding the election law of Ontario, large sums of money are regularly expended in every constituency of the Province, and no party that has ever held office in this country has expended such enormous sums as the existing so-called Reform Government. For instance, apart from direct money expended, there have been millions of dollars voted to railways, ostensibly to open up the the country, but actually to purchase political support." With such a condition of things, it is not surprising that the people of Newfoundland hesitate at throwing in their fortunes with the Dominion.

THE LABOR and iron troubles of England and Scotland, are beginning to exert an unfavorable influence on railway business, particularly in Scotland. So serious is the advance in running expenses, that the dividends are reduced to a point that has occasioned a decided demur to the manner in which the roads are managed. In the midst of the clamor, the Glasgow *Herald* points out that one source of wrong is in the unamended freight rates, made to the iron and coal lords, more than a quarter of a century ago, when the price of coal and iron was a third less; when wages were at a minimum; and the cost of materials of all descriptions used by railway companies was greatly less than it has been for the last twelve months, is at the present moment, and will be in the future. Says the *Herald*, "The railway companies draw hundreds of thousands of pounds every year from these great traders; their traffic blocks the lines, *and it is carried at old prices, which are less than the old prices to ordinary traders, and cannot pay in the altered circumstances.* And there is no section of the trading community better able to pay fair and reasonable rates for the carriage of their goods. Our coal and iron lords, for the last few years, have been making colossal fortunes, and practically, in consequence of the low rates at which their minerals are carried, they have been making them to some extent out of the pockets of the shareholders of our railway companies. A crisis seems to be impending among the Scotch railway interests, unless this arrangement is rectified." But it is entirely probable that these iron and coal lords hold enough stock to make sure of their position. It is the old rule of the large fish eating the smaller ones.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The statement of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., published in our Saturday issue, shows that it has assets, which, in ordinary times are worth as much again as the amount of the liabilities of the house; in other words, its suspension was from lack of currency, and not from the lack of assets. This is the case with probably the majority of the suspended banking firms,—Howes & Macy, and Henry Clews & Co., affirming that it is certainly the case with their houses. This report should go far toward relieving any fears that may exist relative to the soundness of banking institutions, and the healthiness of trade generally. It proves just one thing,—that our banking institutions did not have enough currency to meet all the demands made upon them; but that in assets, possessed of real value, they were in advance of their liabilities. And we call this sound banking. No bank can pretend to constantly keep on hand enough currency to meet all the demands its depositors can possibly make. Many banks now pay interest on balances, and of course, to make the money wherewith to pay interest, they must loan the money. So in regular banking; there are expenses incidental to the care of money. Banking rooms must be furnished, officers and employes paid, and numberless incidental expenses met. They cannot take depositors' money, and put it quietly by, and meet all these expenses.

Sound banking involves care in loans, wisdom in making investments, the maintenance of a reserve sufficient to meet all probable emergencies, and the correct administration of the incidental duties that pertain to banking. Extraordinary emergencies may, however, arise, that will embarrass a bank in some single particular. It may not always be able to grant discounts, and as recent events show, it may be unable to command, except at a ruinous sacrifice, the currency to meet extraordinary demands. This seems to be the peculiarity at the present. Less than half a dozen banks, in the entire country, so far as we have yet learned, are likely to go into liquidation. In other words, they are not, in the ordinarily accepted sense, broken. Their assets are more than sufficient to meet their liabilities, but they have not the currency to meet the demands made upon them. We submit that this, even as regards our banks, is not an unfavorable showing. On the contrary, it has very many encouraging elements in it. 1. It shows that there is a sound conservatism in our system of banking. Enough assets are, in nearly every instance, kept to meet liabilities. 2. That the people are safe, as regards their deposits, and that in most instances, quiet is the best for all concerned. 3. That, owing to a variety of causes, the present crisis is largely owing to a lack of *free* money,—greenbacks—on which to do business. 4. That the crisis once over, and confidence restored, and business will go forward again, on about the same level, as regards prices, that it did befo e.

The evidence accumulates, that supposing New York to be able to manage its finances once more, business will, during the present week, go forward again prosperously. Immense sums have gone West to purchase grain, and England is shipping large amounts in gold, for the same purpose. The Chicago grain market, responsive to the influences at work, is very active and vast quantities have been purchased, within a few days, and will be sent forward to the seaboard for shipment to Europe. During last week but few goods have been taken out of the bonded warehouses, but New York merchants represent large sales to have been made for cash. Also, that the prospects for the Fall trade are remarkably flattering, provided monetary affairs become settled. We incline to look upon the recent panic as a test of the strength of our institutions, and believe the strain has been successfully endured. It is clear that there was more scare than hurt,—more panic than there was any necessity for. But the fact that it occurred, will be apt to compel Congress to look our currency system and supply squarely in the face. We believe the system of bank control, security, and reserves, to be well enough; but it cannot fail to be seen that the supply of currency is not equal to the demands of business at certain seasons of the year Last year at this time, we were little short of a crisis; this year it came, because with increased demands there was no increased supply of currency.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE New York *Times* is confident of a Republican victory in that State this fall.

L. D. WOODRUFF, Esq., was nominated as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court by the People's Convention, which met in Johnstown on Saturday last.

N. GREENE CURTIS, it is said, will be a candidate before the California Legislature for the United States Senate. Several others are mentioned in the same connection.

Two women will occupy seats in the next Wyoming Legislature. There may be an appropriation for certain low-seated chairs needed should the new members bring their cherubim to sing angel songs for the bachelors of the Red Cloud Territory.

WILL. B. GASTON and Will. B. Washburn are the opposing candidates for Governor of Massachusetts. Each political party in that State has a Will., and it is said that where there's a will there's a way; but nevertheless Gaston Will. B. beaten.

AN Iowa paper has just discovered that women are beginning to take an active part in politics. Last year, it says, Matilda Fletcher was by far the most effective speaker the Republicans had in Iowa, and now Julia Garretson is "knocking the socks" (Western phrase) off all the Grange orators. Had not the gentle Julia better be employed in darning the socks rather than knocking them off anybody?

SENATOR WINDOM, of Minnesota, announces his intention of introducing at the next session of Congress a bill "providing for covering into the Treasury the back pay, together with all other balances of the increased compensation of members of the XLIId Congress." Mr. Windom says he has not drawn his pay, and does not intend to, but since it would be the merest farce to return it to the Treasury under the present law, he has refrained from committing that act of "sheer demagogism."

THE following "straw" is given by the Chicago *Tribune*: The canvass in Illinois, this year, for the election of county officers, November 4, has been made to assume something like national importance by the rise of the farmers' movement, and its growing purpose to dispossess old parties. Although it is yet six weeks to the election, the record stands thus, by counties:

	Farmers.	Republicans.	Democrats.
Nominated	32	27	18
Conventions called	25	20	5

THE list of voters of Philadelphia for this year shows but a slight increase on that for 1872. Last year there were 151,602 names on the regular list, and 10,569 on the extra list, but this year the number of the first has increased to 158,016, and of the second decreased to 5,911. The total number in 1872 was 162,171, and this year is 163,927—showing a gain of less than two thousand. The political excitement last year, however, induced voters to have their names put on the extra list, while this year there is no such excitement to aid the canvassers.

THE salary grabbers do have a hard time of it—there is no doubt about that. There is scarcely a newspaper in the United States which defends them, and a vast majority of those of both parties condemn them without mercy. Here is a specimen of what the Republican journals are saying, for the St. Louis *Democrat*: "We make a point of order against Matt. Carpenter. He is going about making anti-monopoly speeches to the agriculturists. We submit that he is not entitled to the floor as a reformer until he refunds his share of the salary grab. All that a salary grabber says about reform is as 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.'"

THE city of Troy, New York, was captured last week, politically, with a celerity quite at contrast with the history of its ancient namesake. The mayor of the city is Republican and the city council Democratic. Last Thursday the mayor left the city on his wedding trip, and the Democrats suddenly conceived a plan for giving permanent relief to their friends. A meeting was hurridly called with the intention of electing a mayor pro. tem., under the charter, and have him fill the city offices. The mayor's private secretary heard, however, of the meeting, and as soon as it was called to order presented the Republican nominations. But the presiding officer refused to listen to him, and ordered the high constable to prevent the reading. A Democratic mayor pro tem. was elected, who sent in at once a list of appointments, which were at once confirmed. From the reports received there seems to be little doubt that the irregularity of the Democrats' proceeding will render their action void; but as a piece of petty political chicanery the course of the board, and the acceptance of a temporary mayoralty by a citizen, are equally worthy of condemnation.

BETWEEN the present time and the 4th of November elections, general or partial, will be held in ten States of the Union. Of these Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin will hold general elections on October 14. On November 4 Massachusetts will hold a general election, and on the same day New York will elect State officers and members of the Legislature. Texas votes on the 3d of the same month. Governors are to be chosen in the following States: Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, Mississippi, and Minnesota. Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and minor State officers. In several of the Western States—Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to wit—the contest between the two great parties is diversified by the existence of a third and outside element known in Ohio as the People's Party, and which has nominated a State ticket; in Iowa as the Independent Grangers', which also has a ticket in the field; in Wisconsin and Minnesota as the Grangers'. The Wisconsin Grangers have generally united in support of the Republican party; in Minnesota the reverse is the case. No third party interferes in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia or Texas, where the contest lies between the Democratic and Republican hosts. In Mississippi the Republicans and Liberal Republicans have both, so far, nominated State tickets. In those Western States where the new element, the grangers, is found most largely, the results of the coming elections will be awaited with solicitude. As the rise of the Patrons of Husbandry has been a thing of but a few months' time, and the members of the order comprise a very large and influential part of the population of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas, their present influence as exerted upon local politics must have important results in the future. In Iowa, especially, where the grangers are believed to include half the voters of the State, will the attention of the country centre as upon the most favorable field in which the new organization can exhibit its power. Preferring at present to test their strength against that of both parties they have nominated a State ticket of their own, and are prosecuting a vigorous campaign on the basis of anti-monopoly and farmers' rights—*New York Times.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE steamer Dearing left Liverpool on Saturday for New York, with £500,000 in bullion.

THE colored people of the United States are to hold a national convention in Washington, December 8th, a call fixing that day and location having recently been issued by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League. The chief object is said to be to ask Congress, which will then be in session, to give the colored people additional guarantees, protection and privileges by passing a new civil rights bill. The particular features of the measure have not yet been indicated.

THE remarkable work of turning the first sod of the first railway in Persia has been accomplished at Reshd, a town, the capital of the province of Ghilan, on the shore of the Caspian. Few nations have experienced so many remarkable changes as Persia, but the event which we record by cable to-day is the most significant and hopeful of any which is told of in this history of her national career from its very first point of inception to the time of Cyrus the Great, and thence to the occasion of the Shah's visit to the outside nations.

THE Mixed Claim Commission on British and American claims has nearly completed its labors. The claims of British subjects against the United States for alleged losses during the rebellion amounted to $20,000,000, but of this sum less than $2,000,000 will be allowed. The counter claims of citizens of the United States amounted to $1,500,000, but many of them were thrwn out under the construction of that portion of the treaty which relates to the exercise of due diligence on the part of Great Britain.

By the collision on the Midland Railroad last Friday the engines were nearly torn to pieces and the cars badly wrecked, while a few of the passengers escaped injury altogether. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the fright conductor, who was running eight minutes into the time of the passenger train. His watch was eight minutes slow, and it must have been known to the men at the West End that he was behind time, as they entreated him to await the passage of the local passenger train, but he would not listen to them.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

ON Thursday last the employes of the old Portage Railroad held their annual reunion at Summit.

J. W. WORLEY had his jewelry store in Indiana, robbed the other night, of forty dollars' worth of stuff.

THE parade of the Fire Department at Scranton on Tuesday was a grand success, the procession being half a mile long.

THE Bethlehem Iron Company have notified their employees that on and after October 1st, prox., there will be a general reduction in wages of from ten to fifteen per cent.

A YOUNG MAN named Piper, of Elk township, Clarion county, received a load of shot in the back, on last Saturday, through the carelessness of a companion, Swatzfager, with whom he had gone a hunting.

IN passing through the tunnel at Gallitzin, a few days since, a female passenger on Mr. Dan Carney's train was heard to exclaim: "Don't you fool around there! I carry a pistol in my pantier."—*Altoona Tribune.*

A THREE-YEAR OLD daughter of Mr. William Given, of Millville borough, Cambria county, pulled a skillet of boiling fat from the cooking stove on Wednesday last, the contents of which deluged her neck, shoulder and arm, inflicting very painful wounds.

THE Wadesville Shaft, Pottsville, is the scene of frequent accidents. Tuesday a Welshman, named Henry Giles, was severely burned there by an explosion. Another man was injured at the same time. On the same day a wagon ran over a boy named Nittle, and cut one of his arms off, besides breaking one of his legs.

THE Towanda *Argus* of last week says: "We learn that Valentine Smith, of Sheshequin, while fording the river at Ulster, on horseback, on Tuesday night last, was drowned. It is supposed that he got out of the regular course into deep water. He was going for a physician. The horse was found on Wednesday morning alive and alone. The body of the unfortunate man was recovered the same morning.

HARRY MAY, the man who was tried at the last term of the Huntingdon court for the alleged murder of his wife's child, and who was honorably discharged, is now in the Hollidaysburg jail on a charge of bigamy; a woman claiming to be his first wife caused the arrest of himself and a woman whose maiden name was Alice Dearmond, but who has the documents to show that she was lawfully married to May early last Spring.

ON Wednesday in Oregan, Lancaster county, a young man named Grabll Bale, was dangerously stabbed by a woman named Dunn. She and her husband are well known tramps. They had gone into a farm house and raised a row. They were arrested, and while they were about to take them to jail, after being committed by a magistrate, she stabbed two young men, Baer being one of them. The woman was landed in jail after a hard fight. She is held to await the result of the young man's injuries.

A MRS. RICHARDS, of Scranton, has jumped that town with a husband and five children. She did it in this wise: She induced her husband to shut shop and sell out, so they might go west. He did sell out, and she pocketed the proceeds of the sale and five hundred dollars sent her by her father, and then "lit" out. She took her trunk, but her husband found that in the baggage room of the railroad depot and claimed it. Whither the wife has gone is a mystery, and the most singular thing is, they have always lived happy together, so no cause can be assigned for the desertion of her family.

THE *Miners' Journal* says on Wednesday evening a knock came upon the front door of an Eoglin couple, living near Mechanicsville. When the door was opened in response to the knocking, a basket was found, in which, nicely wrapped up, was a little maiden about a month old. Attached to the breast of the little innocent was a note to this effect:

"Take me in and treat me well,
In this house my father doth well."

The good woman of the house very naturally conceived a suspicion that all was not as it should be, but her husband saved his back hair and persuaded her he had no part in the presence on this earth of the little waif. Having no children of their own, the couple have adopted the foundling.

ELIZABETH evidently is in a quandary about her graveyard. Here is what the *Messenger* says of it editorially. "The graveyard, given to the borough as a burying ground by Major John Walker, at an early day in the history of the place, has long since been full, and long before the incorporation of the present cemetery company graves were being dug at random throughout the whole grounds. In order to inter one body, it was often necessary to dig up the bones of some unknown person. The graves were made facing east, west, north and south; no order being acknowledged. The ground has long been abandoned, and few, if any, interments have been made in it during the past year. Fences are broken down; gravestones are standing or overturned in every direction; elders and blackberries grow densely in places. Families claiming lots have removed or become extinct, leaving no bequests to care for the resting places of the silent dead. The place is but one remove from a wilderness, and now occupies a central position in our growing town. "What should become of the old graveyard."

THURSDAY afternoon last, a murder was perpetrated a short distance from Mt. Carmel, on the mountain north of Shamokin, the particulars of which, are as follows: A party of three—a young man named Frederick Davis, living with his father at what is known as the Red Tavern, about 2½ miles from Mt. Carmel, on the turnpike road leading to Danville, and two girls, one a mulatto named Fietta Earnst, who lived with the Davis's, the other a Shock, of Shamokin,—were out gathering chestnuts. When on their way home, Davis, who had a gun with him, saw a bird and called to the colored girl, who was a few steps in advance, to look out, he was going to shoot. In drawing up his piece it was in some manner discharged, and the ball having turned round at the trigger, entered the contents in the breast, killing her almost instantly. The gun was loaded with buck-shot, seven of which, as was ascertained at a post mortem examination, lodged in the head. Davis was arrested and taken to the Sunbury jail. The mental status of the young man is very low, his surroundings having been ignorance and depravity. The opinion of those who know him is that the act was one of recklessness rather than willfulness. The colored girl was aged about 18 years and had led a vicious life; the other of low repute. Davis's age is about 17 years.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. T. MCGONIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield.
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LONG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOODSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
GEO. H. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW M. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to September 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, Madam Parenport Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MADAME RAVENPORT'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipt as obtained from Madame Ravenport from an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had used it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mrs. S. A. Wanner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the years and yellow leaf: early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

A MAN named John Frys died from exposure last Sunday morning at Mount Vernon. He was about fifty-five years old.

THE Lake Erie & Louisville Railway has just been formally opened from Lima to St. Mary's, making an entire line from Fremont of 85 miles.

THE Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company have completed their fine depot at Ashtabula Harbor. On Monday last passenger trains made their first trip through to the Harbor.

THE population of Youngstown, according to the school enumeration just completed, is from 14,800 to 15,000. It is confidently believed that the census of 1876 will give Youngstown a population of about 23,000.

A MAN named David Brown, of Fairview, is charged with killing his wife Mary Brown, on Friday last. They had celebrated the tenth year of their wedded life with a grand drunk, when a battle ensued and she was killed. Brown is in custody.

O. B. FECKER, a freight conductor on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., was arrested at Crestline on Tuesday week by Constable Leech and taken to Mansfield for having been engaged in robbing the cars on that road some time ago. A considerable quantity of the stolen goods had been found in Fecker's house.

TWO cows and a calf were killed at New Philadelphia, on the farm of J. Cordery, Jr., by a sharp stroke of lightning that unharmed the tree beneath which they were standing. The cows both fell at once, perfectly dead, but the calf ran rapidly back and forth, making a great noise for a few seconds before it died.

AMONG the latest returns from the panic are those which come from Little Rock, Ark., which city, not to be behind the times, has got up a panic of its own, which has no connection with Northern Pacific, Cooke, Clews, United States bonds, or even greenbacks. As near as we can get at the facts, Little Rock has been issuing shinplasters of some sort on its own account which the merchants and bankers now refuse to take. Inasmuch as city governments have no authority to issue shinplasters and make them legal tender, the bankers and merchants have done a very sensible thing in refusing to take them. Nevertheless, having a panic of its own, Little Rock is undoubtedly happy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of long duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

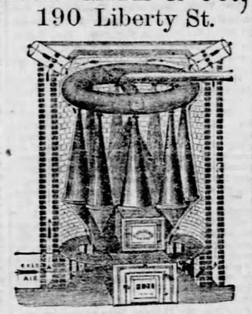
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

CHANDALIERS,

Brackets, Drop Lights and

Gas Fixtures

Of every description. All the new styles and colors, wholesale and retail. Also, GAS HEATING STOVES for heating bath rooms, offices, &c.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL

Have formed a copartnership for the manufacture of WINDOW GLASS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

DUFF & CAMPBELL.

PLASTER.

200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, best brand.
Spar—500 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—50 casks in store.
Arsenic—50 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—50 bbls best brand.

For sale by J. L. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. 116 Water St.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FRESH STOCK.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of Medium and fine DRESS GOODS contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls.

A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Thibet, Long and Square.

Housekeeping Goods.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casing.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, Doyles.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boys' Wear

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually low prices.

Waterproofs, Repellants.

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

Alpacas and Mohairs.

Rare Bargains in these, in Black, Diamond and Brilliant Shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, AND
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Are now opening every day

New Dress Goods,

IN
Camel's Hair Fabrics,
Grey Pongees,
Grey Mohairs,
Grey Poplins,
Bronze Shades,

Of all kinds of

New Fall Fabrics.

New Satines,
New Cashmeres,
New Merinos,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Repps,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Suitings,

In every fabric at our usual

POPULAR PRICES.

Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
And 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

Is still going on at

Macrum & Carlisle's

27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

mwf

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and
Common
Car

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANSIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
JAMES A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Sr., J. F. Smith,
A. T. Lemont, W. H. Irwin,
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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and return.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable semi-annually.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
M. M. WEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. M. Shaner,
Joseph Wagner, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. J. Carter, W. H. Irwin,
W. McKee, James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1873.

There is nothing new to notice in the financial situation. We think it may be safely asse ted that the turning point has been reached, and that the monetary outlook henceforth is brighter. The mercantile community seem to have accepted circumstances over which they have no control, and a disposition is manifested to make the best of it. Rates of discount are wholly nominal, and any attempt at generalizing quotations is out of the question. The impression prevails that we are not yet entirely "out of the woods," but daylight is ahead, and will appear before many more days. Confidence and patience may be amply rewarded much sooner than some at present anticipate.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1873.

The ten days closing this afternoon have been the most eventful in financial circles for fifteen years. The excitement has raged without limit, and at times there seemed no end to the calamities possible. On Thursday the fires were dead for want of fuel, so far as Wall street was concerned. They then began their work in mercantile circles, but there is now a reasonable hope that they may be checked, and that what has often been said, the worst has been seen. The day closed with a decidedly better feeling in all directions. Foreign exchange closed with an improved tone, the last quotable rates having been 104@104¼ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, 105 for bankers' demand, 105¼@105⅝ for cable transfers, 102@103 for sixty day commercial, and 104 for three days sight. There were no regular rates for money, loans having ranged from ¼ per cent. per day to 1 per cent. per annum. As a remarkable instance of the restoration of confidence now going on, it is mentioned that money, which has been extremely scarce at ⅓ to 2 per cent. per diem, was offered at 6 per cent. on approved collateral. In this connection it may be stated that the resumption arrangement of Henry Clews & Co. has received general endorsement, and most of their old customers have acquiesced in transferring their accounts to the new special account on their books. Numerous new accounts have also been opened. Messrs. Howes & Macy make an almost similar report, all of which goes to show that the lately suspended firms retain the confidence of their customers and the sympathy of business men generally.

Gold was unusually active, and at times the room presented an animated appearance. Prices opened at 114¾, advanced to 115¼, declined to 113¾, rallied to 113⅞, and in late dealings sales were made at 113¾. At the opening of the room loans in gold were made at ⅞ per cent. per diem, but as soon fell that, followed in an advance to ⅜ per cent., and finally a reaction to flat. The bank statement will not be ready before Monday. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $9,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5 20 bonds.

The customs receipts to-day were $277,000; for the week, $1,908,887; total imports for the week, $10,902,468, of which $7,454,702 were merchandise, $3,437,766 dry goods; amount of dry goods withdrawn, $2,803,835; total exports of specie since January 1st, $40,851,151, against $57,973,861 last year.

Street dealings were small and devoid of any new feature early in the day, except that prices were lower in consequence of a pressure to sell stocks for cash, but in the afternoon an improved feeling prevailed, the change being sudden and very marked. Prices advanced rapidly on small offerings. A large business would have been done in buying orders, but street dealers did not appear to have many. The greatest advance was in Lake Shore, which rose from 62 to 76. New York Central sold up to 92. Western Union 8, Rock Island 8⅜, Fort Wayne 5, Pacific Mail 32, and Union Pacific 21. At the close the market was very irregular, from the fact that so few stocks were offered. The following are the latest prices current among the crowd of speculative operators on the street: New York Central & Hudson, 90 bid, 93 asked; Erie, 50 bid, 55 asked; Lake Shore, 73 bid, 76 asked; North Western, 40 bid, 45 asked; Rock Island, 87 bid, 90 asked; Pacific Mail, 31 bid, 33 asked; St. Paul, 29 bid, 39 asked; Ohios, 30 bid, 32 asked; Western Union Telegraph, 61 bid, 65 asked; Wabash, 42 bid, 45 asked; Union Pacific, 20 bid, 22 asked; C. C. C. & I., 21 bid, 33 asked; Harlem, 106 bid, 110 asked. It was rumored late in the day that one individual had borrowed from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on New York Central, Lake Shore and bonds, and also that other large loans had been made on various stocks.

LONDON, September 27—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; 5-20's of '65, 94¼; do. of '67, 95; 10-40's, 90¾; new 5's, 90¾; Erie, 41¾.
FRANKFORT, September 27.—U. S. bonds 5-20s of '65, 95¾.
PARIS, September 27,—Rentes 56f 27½c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

General business during the past week has been all that could be expected under the circumstances; it is true the demand for nearly everything has been curtailed somewhat by the monetary troubles, but not any more so than could be expected. It is hoped that the worst of the panic is over, that confidence will soon be restored again, so that trade can be resumed again, although it will require some time to get business back to the same footing it occupied prior to the trouble in question. Our market has not been affected near as much as those of Chicago, New York and other cities, as here the demand for almost everything is confined to supplying immediate want of consumers; while at the places above named, business is largely speculative, and hence, the refusal of the banks to afford accommodations is more seriously felt.

BUTTER—We are reported a continued good demand for the better grades, and prices are fully sustained; sales of common to medium solid packed, 10@20; prime to choice, 25@28, and prime to choice, in roll at 30@33. There is a very fair supply of common and medium, and not much inquiry for it.

BEANS—$2.50@3 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—The market for prime Ohio Factory is reported steady, with sales to the trade at 13¾ @14, and 14¾@15 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply is rather large, and the market, if anything, is a little offish, though prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 24@25.

FRUITS—The supply of Apples, especially choice fruit, is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm; we continue to quote at $3@4½ ₱ bri, as to quality. Peaches, $3@4 per box for fair to choice. Grapes, 5 to 7c ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours are easier, in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in spring wheats, while we report winter quotations as $7.25@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Winter wheat flours remain unchanged, ranging from $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice, according to quality. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat continues rather meagre, and the market is weak and prices are lower; we reduce our quotations for red to $1.47@1.50, and white is quotable at $1.58 @1.60. The Oat market is reported firm but unchanged, choice white at 47@48. There is some demand for Corn, and it may be fairly quoted at 36½; combing Australia at 55; Mestiza pulled at 67½@80; low cape pulled at 39; and Mediterrean on private terms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The financial disturbances and extraordinary closures of money have been very decidedly against free movements in this line. Manufacturers have been little disposed to operate. Cash buyers have been reserved in their bids, and have been enabled to make more advantageous terms, on restricted purchases of stock. There has been a very slack inquiry from trade sources. Quotations in the regular way, though not altered, have been for the most part nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of only a few lots of domestic fleece, including 8,500 ℔ extra western, within the previous range, 45,000 ℔ Georgia at 40c, 10,000 ℔ unmerchantable and 5,000 ℔ tub washed, on private terms; small lots of California spring at irregular figures; 17,500 ℔ Texas at 22@23½c; 5,000 ℔ Colorado Black at 20c; 200 bales Australian, part at 49c; 20 bales Monterideo at 35½c; 10 bales Cape at 36½c, and 10,000 pounds scoured do. at 95c ₱ lb

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. LESSEE.

Pgh Forge & Iron Co m	2	Graff B & Co m	2
Isabella Furnace.o	12		
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh Forge & Iron Co.o	2	Isabella Furnace.o	20
Dilworth P & Co.p	2	Dilworth P & Co.p	1
Zug & Co.p	2	Zug & Co.o	2
Shoenberger & Co.o	23	Lucy Furnace.o	10
Wharton B & Co.p	1	Anderson & W.p	1
Total			64

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter.b	10	J Reamer.b	7
J Moorhead.b	4	Caughey & H b	2
Total			23

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton better; 18½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5.20@5.70; good to choice $6.75@8.30; extra Ohio $6.25@7.10. Whisky steady at 88c. Wheat heavy; Iowa spring $1.35@1.40; winter red Ohio $1.60. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn scarce; high mixed and yellow western 60@65c; white 65@67c. Oats firmer at 62@53c. Eggs firm at 27@28c. Hay quiet. Hops quiet at 40@55c for '73s. Leather steady at 27@30c. Coffee quiet at 21@22c. Pork dull at $17.50. Beef dull at 9½@10c. Middl s unsettled at 8@8½c. Lard steadier; old western 8 15-16c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

MOBILE—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 25½c. Iron: Scotch pig dull at $27@31.50; American $32@34. Nails quiet; cut $4.50.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Little doing in the general market. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn dealer at 32@35c. Wheat nominal: $1.35. Rye dealer at 82@83c. Oats firm at 36@44c. Barley firm; $1.30@ 1.80. Provisions: very little doing. Pork nominally held at $17.50. Lard quiet at 8½c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4½@5c; clear ribs 6½@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Whisky nominal; saleable at 90c, but held higher.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Business not much quiet. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm: No 1 spring $1.30@1.31; No 2 spring $1.25@1.26; winter red $1.40@ 1.42. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 30@30½c. Oats firm: No 2 at 28@28½c; No 3 at 26@26½c. Pork offered at $16. Lard offered at 7¾c cash. Meats and bacon—nothing done. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand; sales of iron bound at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—The entire produce market is at a standstill, caused by the disturbance in the interior and unsettled condition of the finances. Cotton improving; sales 1,000 bales; middling good for Havre and with great ordinary at 15½@15¾c; strict good ordinary 15¾@16c; low middling 16@16¼c; middlings 16@17c; strict good middlings 17@17½c; receipts 1,098 bales; no exports; stock 16,927.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1.33@1.40. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Oats dull at 42@43c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky firmer; Eastern dull and unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky firm and scarce at 90c.

TOLEDO, September 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1.35 cash; $1.35 buyer October; $1.36 seller November; $1.42 buyer December; $1.40 seller November; $1.42 buyer December; $1.40 seller December; $1.42 buyer January; $1.40 seller January; $1.42 buyer February; $1.40 seller February; $1.42 buyer March; $1.40 seller March; $1.42 buyer April; $1.40 seller April; $1.42 buyer May; $1.40 seller May; $1.42 buyer June; $1.40 seller June; $1.42 buyer July; $1.40 seller July; $1.42 buyer August; $1.40 seller August; $1.42 buyer September; $1.40 seller September; $1.42 buyer October; $1.40 seller October; $1.42 buyer November

HOME NEWS.

Weather.

From the 21st of September to the 21st of October fourteen cloudy and variable days, of which seven to nine may be of rain, fifteen clear and fair. A pleasant and dry month, moderate cool atmosphere, with little hopes of a river for practical use, and encouraging for ripening the products of the earth. The indications are for nearly a severe a winter as the last past one.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, Sept., 27, 1873.

Pleasant Valley Car Whims.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening the passengers of a Pleasant Valley car coming down Union avenue, Allegheny, were treated with a lively ride. The brake chain broke and the car commenced to go at a "Dexter" pace, near Church avenue it jumped the track and landed against the sidewalk, giving the passengers a good jolt and a big fright. The mules stood by in disgust.

McClean's Effects.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of S. McClean, banker, who is not in the city, made his report to the Court on Saturday, setting forth that in accordance with instructions he had investigated the affairs of Mr. Schoonmaker, against whom McClean had a claim of $49,445.75, and found his (Schoonmaker's) property was mortgaged to the full amount of its value. McClean and Schoonmaker had been in the habit of endorsing for each other. The report was received and filed.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 183 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Hansa at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Main at New York; Dominion line steamer Lord Clive at New York; National line steamer Denmark at New York; National line steamer Risano at New York; Holland line steamer C. F. Funch at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Braunschweig at Baltimore; Cunard line steamer Olympus at Queenstown.

The Prohibition Campaign.

The friends of prohibition held a second meeting in the Allegheny Diamond Saturday evening. During the day a neat stand had been erected in the Third ward square, which for comfort to the speakers was a decided improvement over City Hall steps. A brass band attracted a fair assemblage, and the meeting was presided over by Wm. R. Ross, Esq. Col. John Glenn was the principal speaker who reviewed the demands of the Prohibitionists, and contended that this was the best time for rallying their forces and insisting upon having their rights.

Other speakers followed in the same view and entertained the audience until about half past nine o'clock, when the meeting adjourned.

Badly Injured.

On Saturday morning a very severe accident occurred on Second avenue. Patrick Dougherty, a teamster in the employ of Everson & Preston, steel manufacturers, was riding one of the horses attached to a wagon laden with metal, and which was passing under the trestle of the P. V. & B. R. R. bridge, Birmingham bridge, when the horses took fright and threw the driver against some portion of the timbers of the bridge. The skull, from the forehead to the back of the head, was scalped and the bones crushed. The eyes were dislocated and the ends of the ribs forced out through the flesh and skin of his back. He was taken home and cared for, but the physicians do not give much hope of his recovery.

Letters Held for Postage September 28th, 1873.

Wm. Barnett, Phila., Pa., 3c; Wm. Britten, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; S. Berrad, N. Y.; Nellie Clifford, Cleveland, O., 3c; Conson & Co., Phila., Pa., 3c; Mary Ann Cox, Cedarville, N. J., 3c; Arabella Conway, South Camden, N. J., 3c; Geo. W. Clark, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Justus Doolittle, Galesburg, Ill., 3c; G. Wm. Dolgel, Portland, Ind., 3c; S. R. Ezzell, Pierce City, Mo., 3c; Philip Eisler, Peoria, Ill., 3c; W. G. Fullerton, Louisville, Ky., 3c; Patrick Hodgkinson, Orange, Del., 3c; Mrs. Ann Green, Kingston, N. Y., 3c; Mary E. Gormley, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; H. S. Hartogertts, Baltimore, Md., 2c; Mrs. C. R. Harper, Fountain Station, Ind., 3c; Oscar Hiskit, East Liverpool, O., 3c; James Hinkey, Phila., Pa., 2c; Mary Jamison, this city; 2c; Amanda, Jones, N. Y., 3c; S. H. Lewyt, Baltimore, Md., 2c; Martin & Kerr, Phila., Pa., 3c., Albert Moore, Phila., Pa., 3c; Mrs. Ann Morton, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Jno. Mahon, Mass., 3c; McCullough & Co., Wilmington, Del., 3c; Jno. McNelly, New Bedford, Mass., 3c; H. G. Reedy & Co., Cincinnati, O., 3c; James Robinson, Chartiers, Pa., 1c; Lt. C. F. Rodgers, Arizona, 3c; A. T. Simpson, Library, Pa., 2c; Wm. Sasmill, Millville, N. J., 3c; C. D. Lattle, N. Y., 3c; Frank Thomson, Altoona., Pa., 3c; Emma Tregembo, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Dr. Theis, Mt. Washington, Pa., 3c; Eliza White, Shippensport, Pa., 3c; Prof. P. C. White, Chattanooga, Tenn., 3c; Mollie J. Williams, Brookville, Pa., 3c; Fred. Wineman, Tarentum, Pa., 3c; Ed. L. York, Lowell, Mass., 3c.

The Survey of the Youghiogheny.

The McKeesport *Times* says: The party of engineers who have been engaged in making a survey of the Youghiogheny river between West Newton and McKeesport, arrived there on Tuesday. First Lieutenant F. A. Mahan, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has immediate charge of the survey, and is acting under orders of Colonel W. F. Merrill, U. S. Engineer. J. V. Hoag, Jr. is principal assistant, and the party consists of the following gentlemen in addition to the two already named: C. F. Abercrombie, James H. Murphy, Samuel Hassler, Ed. H. Harding, H. J. Sweitzer, Robert J. Reed and Thomas Car."

"The present survey of the Youghiogheny river was ordered by the general Government, and the object and survey is an examination of the river with a probable view of the restoration of the slackwater.

From the information we have received from the gentlemen connected with the party, we are unable to state whether it is intended by the Government to act independently of the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company, and slack the river for some national purpose, or whether the survey is made in the interests of that Company only.

"It is understood that by the present survey special points may be examined and estimates made of the cost of construction of one new lock, at least, at some point on the river between West Newton and McKeesport. As the examinations have not as yet been completed, nothing definite can be learned. The work of the party has been considerably prolonged by storms and by breaking of instruments."

FATALLY INJURED.

Run-over Accident at Allegheny Junction.

On Saturday night a brakeman, whose name could not be ascertained, employed on the West Penn Railroad, was thrown from his train at Allegheny Junction and run over, one of his legs being nearly severed from his body. He was taken to Tarentum, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner West was notified and he will have an inquest held to-day.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Drawing Pension Money on Forged Vouchers and Checks.

A dispatch was received by U. S. Attorney Swoope, yesterday, from Indiana, Pa., announcing the arrest of James M. Coleman, against whom an indictment was found last year for drawing pension money from the Government after the death of pensioners on forged vouchers and checks. He is a very prominent resident of Indiana and is reported to be quite wealthy. He will be brought to the city to-day by a United States officer and will probably have a hearing before the Commissioner.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Sudden Death in Lower St. Clair Township.

Acting Coroner William J. Logan yesterday held an inquest in Lower St. Clair township, on the body of George Seidenthall, who had died at the residence of Benjamin Bindt the day previous, of cholera morbus. The deceased had been at work with Mr. Bandt in the field, when he took suddenly sick with vomiting and cramps, and fell helpless to the ground. With assistance he was carried into the house, where he died a short time after. Dr. Donnelly made an examination and gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of cholera morbus. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

GAS INJUNCTION.

Bill in Equity Against the Consolidated Gas Company.

On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the United States District Court on behalf of Edward M. Greenway, of Baltimore, asking for an injunction against Charles B. Armstrong, William Smith, James B. Lyon, A. H. Bugher, Washington McLean, J. McC. Creighton, Robert Pitcairn, Aaron French, Robert Dickson, P. W. McKenzie and J. H. Connelly, the President and managers of the Consolidated Gas Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, to restrain them from laying pipes and conducting the business of a gas company, or from issuing or transferring any of the capital stock of the said company, until the complaint made shall be inquired into and determined. The plaintiff states that the company has made preparations to supply the city with gas, and in digging up the streets and laying pipes has committed acts contrary to law, and unauthorized by any grant of power, and if said grant exist it is unconstitutional and void. He charges that the defendants have illegally issued stock of said company without consideration as follows: To Charles H. Armstrong, 273 shares; to Wm. Smith, 273 shares; to James B. Lyon, 273 shares; to A. H. Bugher, 273 shares; to W. McLean, 273 shares; to J. McClintock Creighton, 273 shares; to R. Pitcairn, 273 shares; to Aaron French, 272 shares; to Robert Dickson, 273 shares; to P. W. McKenzie, 273 shares; to J. H. Connelly, 272 shares, and to other persons whose names are now unknown to him, but whom he prays to be made parties to this bill. Mr. Greenway prays that the defendants be specially and hereafter perpetually restrained from laying pipes or carrying on the business of a gas company, and that they be required to make a full and true discovery of the issue of the stock of said company.

Last spring an application for an injunction against the Consolidated Gas Co. on grounds similar to those given above was refused in the Common Pleas Court. We have it from good authority that none of the directors of that company held stock but what has been paid for.

Special Notice.

The sale of Lots to-day at
HOBOKEN
are the finest offered this season.
Free Train leaves Federal street Depot at 9:30 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

WAS IT A MURDER?

A Wilkinsburg Sensation.

A Man Dies Under Peculiarly Suspicious Circumstances—Strong Evidence of Foul Play—John Hughes the Alleged Murderer in Custody—An Information Made—The Coroner to Hold an Inquest To-Day—A Full Investigation to be Had.

Wilkinsburg has been thrown into a state of great excitement by the report of a murder which has been committed in that lately annexed portion of our city. This section of the city has been remarkably free from rowdyism of any kind, and when the report spread that a respectable and well to do farmer named Edward Sweeny, about fifty years of age, and residing about a mile and a half from the town had been murdered, those who heard it almost stood aghast, as they could scarcely believe the report. But when it was asserted that a man under the influence of liquor had made the brag that he had done away with the s—, by breaking his neck, or words to that effect, the people believed that there was some truth in the rumor. From what can be learned, Mr. Sweeny was the proprietor of an elegant farm in Wilkins township. This property is well stocked with fruit, and especially apples. On Tuesday last Mr. Sweeny hitched up his team and drove into Wilkinsburg with the intention of buying a lot of cider barrels, as he intended to manufacture a large quantity of cider this year, owing to the plentiful crop of apples. He looked about town for some time, but could find no barrels to purchase. He stopped at the house of a man named Williams. It is charged against Williams by the citizens of Wilkinsburg that he sells liquor without license. The citizens of this portion of our city allow no liquor to be sold within their limits, but they allege that he disregarded this law altogether. But, whether this be true or not, Williams and Mr. Sweeny took the latter's team and drove into East Liberty, to see if some cider barrels could be purchased there. It would thus the pair had taken considerable liquor before the started, and that they were

SOMEWHAT INTOXICATED

before they left. However, they arrived all right in East Liberty, where they searched around a long time for the articles they wanted, but they could find none to purchase. It is said that they imbibed very freely in East Liberty, and that before they left there both men were very much under the influence of liquor. They had got part way home when the beasts they were driving became frightened, and they being too drunk to hold them, the horses ran away, throwing both of them out. Neither of the men appeared much injured, and they both walked into Wilkinsburg, a little the worse for dirt and liquor, but not hurt to any great degree, apparently. They went to the Williams house where they drank some more liquor. The son of the deceased was left in there and saw his father come in, as he thought, all right apparently, and the young man went back on the road, after having caught the horses, to pick up the whiffle-trees. He then came back to the house where he saw his father lying paralyzed. It was in the room of the dining room, being unable to move either body or limb. The young man placed a blanket and some straw in the wagon and took his father home, where he died on Friday morning.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

There was no intention on the part of the family to have an inquest held, but certain singular circumstances revealed themselves, which, to say the least, cannot else be regarded as suspicious. Mr. Sweeny, after he was thrown from his wagon, walked to the house of his companion Williams; the two were on the best of terms, evidently regarding one another as friends. After they had been in the house a few minutes, a man named John Hughes came in, and he and Sweeney went back into the dining-room, where some words passed between them. Hughes did not stay long in the room, but he came out somewhat excited and stepped into the street. About ten minutes after the son returned and found his father lying helpless on the floor, the fourth and fifth vertebræ of the back being broken, paralyzing him completely. Now the question is: If he had received such injuries, could he have walked to town, a distance of a mile or more? The son emphatically states that when he went to pick up the scattered pieces of the contents of the wagon, he left his father alive and apparently well, and that when he came back he found him as above stated. Dr. Sample, of Wilkinsburg, attended the injured man from the time he was taken home till he died. He was not informed of the matter. But the people called to the Coroner that her husband had asked Sweeny how he had received his injuries. But Sweeny could not tell, as he said he was too drunk to know. When the doctor asked him if any body struck him, but he said he could not tell. So far the death of Sweeny is

ENVELOPED IN A CLOUD OF MYSTERY.

On Saturday night this man Hughes, who is regarded as a hard working man, got under the influences of liquor, and publicly, it is said, made his brags of "having killed old Sweeny by a solid blow, breaking his neck." Yesterday Coroner West was notified to hold an inquest, but all the important witnesses were either at church, and consequently he had to adjourn the inquest till two o'clock to day. Yesterday morning Mr. Manassas Boyle appeared before Alderman Luke B. Davidson and made an information charging John Hughes with murder. A short time after Hughes was arrested and taken to the 'Squire, when he had a hearing. Several witnesses were examined and their testimony tending to criminate him, the Alderman fully committed him on the charge of murder. He was taken to Jail where he was assigned to a cell to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. During the past summer Mr. Sweeny has been peculiarly unfortunate. Some time in August his barn was struck with lightning, and it, with its contents, consisting of his entire crop of hay and grain, was burned to the ground. Later, sickness entered his family and he lost two children by death.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Synod of Erie—Annual Session in Allegheny—The Representatives in Attendance—Officers for the Year—Ministerial Support—General Notes of Interest.

The Presbyterian Synod of Erie commenced its annual session in the First Church (Rev. E. E. Swift's), Arch street, Allegheny, Friday evening, when the Rev. Dr. D. H. Junkin, of New Castle, delivered the annual sermon, after which business was taken up. The following officers were chosen: Moderator, Rev. E. E. Swift; Stated Clerk, S. M. Eaton; Permanent Clerk, J. V. Reynolds, D. D.; Temporary Clerk, Rev. J. B. Anderson.

The roll was called and there were found to be present the following members: Allegheny—thirty-eight ministers, twenty elders. Erie—ten ministers, eleven elders. Clarion—eight ministers, eight elders. Erie—twenty ministers, thirteen elders. Kittanning—twenty ministers, thirteen elders. Shenango—ten ministers, fourteen elders.

The Synod adjourned until Saturday morning.

The session was resumed Saturday morning Moderator Swift in the chair.

Dr. Reynolds tendered his resignation as permanent clerk, and Rev. J. M. Smith elected to fill his place.

Drs. Dickson, Jackson, Irving, Howard, Hays, Logan, McKinney, Eels, Rev. J. M. Barnet, Prof. Woods, and Rev. James Robinson, of the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, were all invited to sit as corresponding members.

Dr. Junkin, who calls himself "Father of the Ministerial Relief Fund of the Presbyterian Church," and says he has fought for it more than thirty-five years, offered the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as the duty of relieving the necessity of our aged and infirm ministers, and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers is one of the most tenderly solemn and interesting schemes of our church; inasmuch as it is a humiliating fact that the Presbyterians of this Synod have drawn from this fund last year seven hundred and sixty-two dollars more than they have contributed to it; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the Synod earnestly entreat and solemnly enjoin the ministers, sessions and deacons of every church in the Synod to make a collection for this object and forward it promptly to the Treasurer.

2d. That all churches which have hitherto neglected this collection be requested to take up a collection for this object within a month of the rising of this Synod.

The resolutions were strongly supported in speeches by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Logan and others, after which the paper was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Speer, the Secretary of the Board of Education, earnestly presented the claims of that Board. The Synod commended its interests to the earnest consideration of the Presbyteries.

Dr. Dickson, being present, was invited to present the claims of the Board of Foreign Missions, which he did in a manner forcible and eloquent.

In the afternoon, Synodical Communion was celebrated. The venerable Dr. Elliott conducted the preliminary services and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Junkin and others. This immediately followed by the usual communion and sacred services occupied the afternoon's session and the Synod adjourned until Monday morning.

This evening a meeting will be held in behalf of Foreign Missions. Rev. Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board and others will address the meeting.

BEARING BOLDLY.

What Henry Kitter Did in an Allegheny Tavern.

On Saturday evening Henry Kitter went into J. J. Hifty's saloon, on East street, Allegheny, where he carried on quite "hefty." Kitter concluded that he was Ajax, and that he could defy the lightning, so he unpulphed a quart or two of what is generally known as "tanglefoot." He entangled it so much that he concluded to put his foot in it. James Kennedy was enjoying his beer when Kitter bore down on him with a beer glass and broke it over his head. Kennedy's feelings were quite apprehensive, so he yielded to persuasion and left the premises to the ground. Hifty's son was then attacked, but he was not badly hurt. Kitter soon was "Chief," he went for another man, and over his head also did he demolish a beer glass. The result was not happy. The man entirely gave way to its wonderful effects. Yesterday Hifty made an information before Deputy Mayor Neillie charging Kitter with felonious assault and battery. Kitter was arrested and placed in the lock-up for a hearing.

Obituary.

We are sorry to announce the death of Addison Humphreys, a son of Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, which occurred last evening at his father's residence on the South Side. The deceased was a lad about fourteen years of age, a bright and promising youth. He had for a long time past been suffering from typhoid fever, to cure which, the best medical skill that could be procured, was brought into use, but all efforts to save his life were unavailing, and the insidious disease culminated in death.

THE POST OFFICE TROUBLE.

An Interview with Mr. Swoope—A Statement from Him in Relation to a Number of Subjects—Rifled Letters Alleged to Have Been Found.

It is singular how thick-headed some people are, and the obstinacy with which they persist in misunderstanding statements that have been made, is, so to speak, marvellous. A certain "wildcat" newspaper, that does not possess even the attributes of respectability, and never dreamed of decency or truth, states that the GAZETTE charges Col. John H. Stewart with being implicated in the stealing of letters containing money. This paper never made any such charge. We sympathize with Col. Stewart, and are sorry that misfortune has overtaken him. We have the kindliest feelings towards him personally, and it would afford us sincere gratification to learn that he had come out of his troubles all right. Our article of last Saturday morning in relation to the post office defalcation, has been denominated as in some respects harsh and ungenerous. We published nothing but a plain, unprejudiced statement of facts, and if those facts were harsh and ungenerous, then we certainly cannot, with any show of justice, be called unjust in giving them publicity. On the contrary, it would have been wrong to have withheld them from the public. A journal of yesterday contains an interview with Col. Stewart, and from it we extract the more important points. He said "No one will lose by me. Neither my bondsmen nor my bailors will lose anything. Here you see before you (pointing to his grounds) one hundred thousand dollars. There is enough, and more too, to make good all deficiencies."

Referring to the criminal prosecution that has been entered against him, Col. Stewart is reported as having spoken as follows: "Before God I have in intention committed no wrong. I am behind in my accounts, I acknowledge. Just how much I do not know; nor does any one exactly know. Well, that I acknowledge, but my becoming short was through no intention to defraud. I have ample means, and if it had not been for that sudden call upon me by draft by the Panhandle I could have met everything. I never knew that I was to be accused of criminality in the matter. I was totally unprepared for that. I knew of the investigation into my accounts; I knew of my being behind, and had had a talk with Major Petherbridge about the matter. He understood it, I thought, and there was a proposition made by me to him to compromise by a settlement of all dues to the Government. There had been no concealment upon my part. My books show that I am behind. I have never denied it. If there had been any intention upon my part to defraud, of course there would have been an attempt made to fix over the books. Well, as I was saying, there was a proposition made to settle the matter, which was satisfactory to Major Petherbridge. I went with him up to Mr. Swoope's office, and there the proposition was given him for his approval. Mr. Swoope declined and without a word of warning I was arrested as a defaulter to the Government."

Col. Anderson, assistant postmaster, is also reported as having denied the truth of the assertion that has been made, that clerks were required by the postmaster to sign vouchers for larger amounts than they received.

In order that fair play might be shown Col. Stewart, and that nothing unjust for example, should appear in these columns, the writer yesterday afternoon had an interview with Hon. H. B. Swoope, in regard to the Postoffice defalcation and circumstances connected with it, and the District Attorney made the following statement:

"About a year ago I spoke to Postmaster Stewart in regard to the demoralization of his office force, of the introduction of cards, the presence of persons in the postoffice who had no business there, &c., and I requested him to remedy the matter. He promised to do so. I suggested the discharge of those employees addicted to intemperance. In January last the first complaints were made to me of the loss of letters. The first letter complained of to me as having been lost was mailed at Canonsburg, Pa. During the trial here last spring of 'Sandy' Williams, who was indicted for stealing letters from the postoffice at Sharon, I called the attention of Special Agent Gould, who was then here on that case, to the complaints that had been made in regard to the loss of letters and the condition of the postoffice, and requested him to make an investigation. He did so, and reported to me that everything seemed to be all right. I was not satisfied with his report and instructed one of the detectives connected with my office to keep a watch on both Gould and Stewart. He reported having seen them drinking together at different saloons on Smithfield street. I was convinced then that Gould's investigation had not been very thorough. Complaints of lost letters still kept coming into me and I wrote to Postmaster General Cresswell about it. He replied, requesting me to come on to Washington City. I went there about the middle of August and had an interview with him. He decided to instruct Major Petherbridge, chief of the detective service, to make an investigation himself. The Major was in Mobile, and could not come on immediately. He arrived here simultaneously with the next complaint that was made concerning lost letters."

"In regard to the pay of clerks, &c., Mr. Stewart has had no pay roll, even since he has been in office, the names of persons who were not in the employ of the Government. The involved not only a fraud upon the Government, but perjury in swearing to the correctness of the pay roll. Of this the clearest proof is by the pay rolls themselves, which are in the possession of the Government. It is also true that he drew from the Government considerable sums of money than were paid to the clerks. The evidence of that is in possession of the Government here, and the testimony of the clerks."

"Concerning an offer of compromise none such was made by Mr. Stewart to me, nor for a moment would it have been entertained, but there was a proposition made by which Mr. Stewart was to turn over his property to his bondsmen. The Government was in no wise a party to it because it was a private matter. I was asked, as a lawyer, to draw up the necessary papers. I declined to do it because as the Attorney of the United States I did not wish to have anything to do with their private business. I suggested that private counsel be secured, and named Messrs. Marshall and Shiras. They were told that the transfer would be illegal and void under the the bankrupt law if objected to by Mr. Stewart's creditors."

"Regarding the sudden arrest of Mr. Stewart, it was determined on at soon as it was learned that he had been guilty of criminal acts, and many days before he knew that an investigation was in progress. It was no part of my duty to communicate to him the fact that he was going to be arrested, on the contrary, it would have been a breach of duty."

"The rumor of bad feeling existing between Col. Stewart and myself is utterly without foundation. Our relations have been long and cordial. When he was arrested I became personally responsible to the gentlemen who went his bail for his appearance at Court. They did not go upon the bonds until assured that they would be in no danger of loss, as I would stand between the Government and them to the amount of their recognizances. The assurance was accepted and they went his bail."

"All rumors about me having a candidate for the office, or of anything having been done with regard to the appointment of a successor are utterly false. The office will be in charge of a Government officer for some time to come. There is no necessity for haste in determining who shall be commissioned when the vacancy does occur, which will not be until the meeting of the Senate."

RIFLED LETTERS.

That the postoffice is in a badly degenerated condition cannot be denied. It is said that on Saturday last a large number of rifled letters were found there. If this be the case, it affords a fine opportunity for a display of detective ability in discovering who rifled them, and here is just what the business men of Pittsburgh desire to know. It is an easy matter to examine a man's account and find out whether it is square, but it is another and a good deal harder thing to point to the person or persons who have been investigating other people's correspondence and appropriating their money, too. Mail sacks, we have been informed, have been accumulating in the postoffice for months past, when they should have been sent to the department, thus showing the lack of good business management.

As stated above we do not charge Colonel Stewart with being implicated in the theft of the letters. Months ago the Pittsburgh Gazette mentioned the fact to Mr. Stewart that many valuable letters were being lost, and he assured us he would investigate the matter, even proposing to send to Washington City for a detective to ferret out the guilty party.

THE PRANK OF A STEER.

Allegheny Policemen on the Alert.

Little do the people of Allegheny know how nimble of foot their officers are, especially when a wild Texas steer is after them. To prove their efficiency as "leggists" we will just relate what happened very early yesterday morning: About three o'clock Officer Campbell was patrolling his beat on North avenue. Everybody on that street knows Officer Campbell, and he is regarded as a perfect gem for beauty. Yesterday morning he espied a Texas steer on the avenue meandering slowly along. "Ah!" said he, as he rubbed his hands; "here's a dollar sure," and he was about to drive the animal off, when the steer showed for him in a manner enlighting. The officer concluded that he was wanted somewhere else. He jumped a fence, and left a small portion of his pantaloons on the pickets, but the ox left. The bovine then reversed his movements, and started for Lincoln avenue. Here Officer Mitchel spied him. Officer Mitchel thought he'd drive that 'ere beef to a place of safety. But action was soon reversed, the officer concluding to seek a place of safety. It is said he climbed up a tree, and that the bullock followed him part way up, but we won't vouch for the truth of it. The steer being satisfied that officer Mitchell was too well up to come down, started for Ridge avenue and into the park. Here the police force held a mass meeting and unanimously resolved to allow the guest from Texas the freedom of the grounds. At last he left this place and started down Western avenue. Officer Cronnin was about putting out his lights and he started for the steer. The animal sought officer Cronnin and under the circumstances the officer thought it wise to leave him. He had just heard of a woman who ought to be arrested, and he went for her. When he got to Saw Mill Run he concluded to come back. The wild animal started down Federal street and came to Pittsburgh, where he was allowed the freedom of the city.

Everybody
should
attend the sale
AT HOBOKEN,
To-day.
Train leaves West Penn. Depot, Federal street, 9:30 A. M.
Free Dinner.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Duff's College Evening Session now open.

For Rent.

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

Iron City College.

Evening Classes commence Monday, Oct. 6.

WYLIE AVENUE U. P. CHURCH.

Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian Church—Opening Services Yesterday.

The formal opening of this new church edifice took place yesterday, as per announcement in the GAZETTE. The day opened up bright and beautiful, giving all who desired an opportunity to be present. The exercises throughout were of an exceedingly impressive and interesting character. The chief audience chamber not being completed, the services were held in the lecture and Sabbath school rooms, which are very tasteful and commodious. The table in front of the pulpit was decorated with a beautiful pyramid of rare flowers, the gift of John R. & A. Murdoch, florists, Smithfield street. The hall is fitted up in every respect with much taste and appropriateness. Opening into this large room are the pastor's study, recently refitted up in fine style by the congregation, and also Bible and infant class-rooms.

When the appointed hour had arrived a large audience had assembled. Rev. J. W. Witherspoon ascended the pulpit and proceeded to preach the opening sermon. The reverend gentleman took for his theme the first four verses of the fifth chapter of the Gospel by St. John. He opened with a lucid description of the literal or real Bethesda and applied it in a spiritual sense to the Church of the living God, and proceeded to show that it was the grand means of mercy and blessing to the world. The sermon was exhaustive, and the manner of its delivery was expressive.

In the afternoon at three o'clock another good audience assembled to hear a sermon from the gifted minister of the Third Presbyterian Church, the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D. The text chosen was the thirty ninth verse of the tenth chapter of Matthew.—"He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." We shall attempt a synopsis of this most eloquent and inspiring discourse, as no mere outline could do it justice. But we hope to see it entire in a permanent form. At the close of the service we noticed some of our best and wealthiest citizens who cheered the congregation and helped them substantially by their presence.

The concluding service was held in the evening at 7½ o'clock. So large was the audience on the occasion that it was with great difficulty that they were able to obtain accomodation in the building. Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, who is widely known as one of the most popular pulpit orators in the country preached a sermon of great power, taking as his text Second Chronicles, chapter 7 verse 2—"But I have built a house of habitation for thee." The following is a brief outline of the excellent discourse:

It is the proper work of the ministry to interpret and improve the providences with which we are connected, to note the progress we make and draw encouragement from the propitious circumstances surrounding us. You are now making a transition from a hall used for a variety of purposes to a building erected to be used specially as a church. Let us improve the occasion and introduce the services here in the proper spirit.

I. This is the house of God.

Not in a superstitious sense, not sprinkled with holy water, or consecrated by priestly mummery. These bricks and mortar have no sacredness.

Not in a typical sense. None might touch the Ark but the priests, or enter the holy place but the High Priest. For this reason Uzzah and Uzzah was slain and Uzziah became a leper, and if even a beast touched the holy mount it was stoned or thrust through with a dart, to teach us that approach God without a mediator, is to rush upon destruction.

But this is the house of God, as it is his *property*. You have built it with toil, effort and sacrifice. The wealthy have given of their abundance—and the poor of their poverty—men and women have toiled another day or another hour at their daily task, denied themselves of some luxury, that you might present an offering to the Lord, and now you come to lay it at the feet of Jesus, and he accepts it, as he did the furnished upper room for the passover, or the asses colt for his triumphal entry to Jerusalem and coronation. Henceforth you meet here in *God's house*, and you are his guests.

II. How does God inhabit this place?

Not as to His spiritual presence which is everywhere. Not by any material presence, for the body of Christ which is the material manifestation of the incarnate God, has been received into Heaven and will remain there till the time of restitution of all things. But the *gracious* presence of God is here.

This presence of God is revealed not to our senses but to our faith.

Jacob saw a ladder which reached from the Throne of God in Heaven to the spot where he lay sleeping; it was a medium of communication presented to him.

But we have here revealed the new and living way through the rent-vail of the mediator's flesh, and we may say, like Jacob, surely God is in this place and I knew it not. This is none other than the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.

Moses received the tables of stone on the mount enveloped in flame and smoke, shaking with earthquake and reverberating with thunder and trumpet sound and an articulate voice, but we are here brought to Christ the living word, and to a covenant not engraved on tables of stone, but engraved on the fleshly tables of the heart, its requirements fulfilled and its penalty paid.

Elijah saw the fire and felt the wind and earthquake, only to learn that the still small voice was mightier than they. That still small voice is here—it is heard in the gospel, and though there be no cloven tongues, no rushing wind, or shaken house,—yet there is what is better—souls saved, sinners converted, and saints proposed for glory; not the shekinah that appeared over the mercy seat—but what is better, the Spirit of God dwelling in human hearts, and illuminating the soul with the glory of heaven.

The Ministry are here, as Christ's ambassadors. The word of God is here, as a message from heaven. The bread and wine are here as the divinely constituted symbols of the body and blood of the Son of God, with the pledge that those who partake of them in faith are made partakers of Christ. Here the gospel is to be preached with the assurance of Christ, "So I am with you." Here as from the top of Pisgah, you may see the King in his beauty, and the goodly land. Although this is all apprehended only by faith, it is none the less real, for faith is the *substance* of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. It is the eye of the soul by which spiritual things are discerned, and resting on the testimony of God, it comforts the heart.

III. What exercises are proper to such a place? 1. Worship of God. Realizing the Divine presence here, put your shoes off from your feet, lay aside the vanities of dress, banish from the mind the pleasures, the business and cares of the world, and let the soul approach reverently to its God. Engage in the services which He has prescribed and promised to bless, and in those only. Make an honest effort to conform to the requirements of His instituted worship, and give the homage of the obedience. 2 The salvation of souls. Here the offer of eternal life is made to criminals condemned to eternal death and endless torture. "The only name given under heaven whereby we can be saved" is proclaimed for your acceptance, and that name embraced by faith secures salvation. Sin is pardoned by its power, heaven is purchased by its merits, and acceptance with God is secured by His intercession. These terms accepted by you, here the covenant is sealed and the signmanual of a three one God appended in the blood of His Incarnate Son.

3. The proclamation of the Kingdom of Christ. When Christ sent out his disciples he directed them to go forth, saying the Kingdom of God is come nigh to you; His parting injunction to His ministers was, "Go, disciples, through the nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The prayer he dictated to His disciples, "thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, points the Christian's desire and hope to the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on earth as the consummation of earthly felicity, and as the nations have been brought under the influence of the gospel of the promised blessing.

Descended from seven generations of American ancestors, the blood of revolutionary sires flowing in my veins, I yield to none in my patriotism and love of country. Yet my first allegiance is due to Christ, and I would rather forfeit every privilege of citizenship, and be an exile from my country, than occupy a position of disloyalty to Christ my King. My highest duty as a Christian minister is to treat with the rulers and judges of the land, as Moses and Uzzah was slain and Uzziah became a leper, and if even a beast touched the holy mount it was stoned or thrust through with a dart, to teach us that approaching God without a mediator, is to rush upon destruction.

But this is the house of God, as it is his *property*. You have built it with toil, effort and sacrifice. The wealthy have given of their abundance—and the poor of their poverty—men and women have toiled another day or another hour at their daily task, denied themselves of some luxury, that you might present an offering to the Lord, and now you come to lay it at the feet of Jesus, and he accepts it, as he did the furnished upper room for the passover, or the asses colt for his triumphal entry to Jerusalem and coronation. Henceforth you meet here in *God's house*, and you are his guests.

II. How does God inhabit this place?

Not as to His spiritual presence which is everywhere. Not by any material presence, for the body of Christ which is the material manifestation of the incarnate God, has been received into Heaven and will remain there till the building fund of the congregation, which realized quite a handsome sum. The congregation extend their thanks through the GAZETTE to the many kind friends who were present on the occasion and cheered them by their presence and still more by their liberality. Not quite sufficient funds were raised on the occasion to meet the outstanding indebtedness, and the congregation still appeal to our citizens to assist them to pay off all liabilities and complete their house of worship.

The congregation also tender their thanks to the ministers who so kindly gave their services on the occasion, also to Mr. James Sands for conducting the music and to the city press which gratuitously gave much needed assistance.

BREVITIES.

....An Allegheny market huckster on Saturday night had her till tapped of eight dollars.

....The races in Titusville closed on Friday. "Bay Billy" won the 2.45 race, and "Kitty D" the race open to all horses.

....On Saturday night a man fell from the portico of a tavern corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, and was considerably injured.

....A man was thrown from a mule on Howard street, yesterday, and had his ankle dislocated, besides being badly bruised.

....Officer Emil Berger, who is stationed corner of Seventh Avenue and Smithfield street, was presented with a cane by his friends on Friday night.

....A boy named John Derrickson was badly bruised on the South Diamond, Allegheny, on Saturday morning by being thrown out of a wagon by a runaway horse.

....James McGowan left town for Claremont yesterday, to stay sixty days. He and his wife are liable to disagree, and that produces bad results. He is a guest from Allegheny.

....There was a lively row on Seventeenth and Carson streets, South Side, on Saturday night. During the melee a man had his nose broken. Officers were called in, but no arrests were made.

....The mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad met with quite an accident near Conemaugh on Saturday. It jumped the track. The dispatcher was quite seriously injured. The train was delayed about four hours.

....Letters of administration were granted on Saturday to Mrs. Jane Lutton, Jane T. and Albert Lutton, administrators of the estate of the late Benjamin Lutton, of Allegheny. The amount of the bond was fixed at $16,000.

....Alfred Edwards is held in $1,500 bail by Alderman C. D. Smith, of Allegheny, before whom he is charged by John Anderson, with aggravated assault and battery and robbery. Anderson alleges that on the 19th of August last in a saloon on Sixth street, the defendant beat him and robbed him of $100.

....Thomas McCain, a lad eleven years old, was before the Mayor on Saturday, charged with attempting to tap the till of a butcher shop on Penn, near Twenty-sixth street. He was caught in the act by Officer Eckhoff. The Mayor discharged him with a reprimand, his mother promising to train him up a little better.

....On Saturday Robt. S. Woods, Esq., on behalf of Lockhart, Frew & Co., applied for an injunction in the District Court, to restrain the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from laying a track on a lot in the Seventeenth ward, bounded by Forty-eighth street and the Allegheny river. The case will be argued this week.

....Saturday afternoon Detective Archer arrested at Robinson's mill, David Wright, charged with taking a check from a letter sent to Patrick Williams, forging Patrick's name to the check and getting the money. Patrick had been boarding at Wright's but left, and subsequ